

HOW TO ORGANIZE A VOLUNTEER CLEANUP EVENT

PURPOSE

This guide has been prepared by the Division of Waste Management to help local officials and community groups implement the litter and illegal open dump cleanup portion of their **solid waste management plan**. The guide has been designed to assist in the planning, organizing, and follow-up that is so important to completing a successful cleanup effort.

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INTRODUCTION

A clean environment is important to our health and quality of life. Litter and debris are visual forms of pollution that detract from the scenic beauty of our state, threaten economic development, and put our treasured streams and wildlife at risk. Proper solid waste management is not as easy as picking up litter. It requires a concerted effort involving all sectors of the community - public, private, and government.

Counties are now responsible for solid waste management at the local level. Each county has prepared a solid waste management plan that outlines local strategies for proper solid waste management including open dump cleanup, litter control, and public education.

It is safe to conclude that the 3746 open dumps identified in the plans are a direct result of past mismanagement of waste. Trash that is not cleaned up along a roadside or stream will eventually attract more trash. Therefore, timely, well-organized cleanups are essential.

What does an illegal open dump cleanup effort demand? A successful cleanup requires dedicated people, extensive publicity, proper equipment, and lots of planning.

This guide includes a step-by-step checklist to be used as a working document. It will serve as a continual reminder of the numerous details that must come together to achieve a successful cleanup event.

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DETERMINING PROJECT SCOPE

The first step in your cleanup effort is determining the scope of your project. Consider starting small on the first attempt. This will assure success and enable you to gain valuable experience. Don't underestimate the amount of time the project will entail. Begin by estimating how much time you are willing to commit to the project.

Initial planning is based on estimates. To determine time and resource needs, consider the following:

- **Where is the trash, litter, or open dumps that need to be cleaned up?**

The location of the trash determines accessibility for volunteers and equipment. It also determines the type of resources available for cleanup. For example, debris along a roadside may fall under local transportation jurisdiction. County equipment may be available for the project. Dumps on private property will need special attention by the landowner. Waste disposed along creek banks may demand heavy equipment for removal.

- **Which sites will be the focus of this cleanup?**

Once you have a feel for the number and location of the dumps in your area, consider which ones will be the focus of your project. Remember that once a cleanup is announced, others may report spots for cleanup that no one originally considered. Also, each county has an open dump survey on file that inventories the open dumps in that county. This survey is a component of the solid waste management plan. Check with local county officials to see if the dump is already scheduled for a cleanup.

- How many volunteers will be needed?

It is amazing how much can be done when everyone pitches in to accomplish a task. Planning must include the number of individuals needed. At this point, ideas for volunteer sources are forming. Try to decide at least the minimum number of volunteers needed to make the event successful.

- What is the volume of garbage to be collected?

Garbage is generally measured by weight or cubic yards. Landfill fees are based on weight or truck size. All landfills in Kentucky have scales, but tipping fees vary from facility to facility. An estimate of the amount of garbage is needed to determine disposal costs and collection needs. To estimate volume, consider the average pick up truck is 5x8 feet. If the truck bed has sides and the garbage is stacked 4 feet high, that is approximately 53.3 cubic yards. Estimating the number of pick up trucks you will fill with garbage may help you estimate total cubic yards.

- What type of equipment will be needed?

Once you have considered location of the targeted dumps and trash volume, think about what type of equipment will be needed. Equipment needs include collection vehicles, front-end loaders for filling dumpsters, dumpsters, wrenches, canoes, trucks, and backhoes to name a few.

- How cooperative are the local neighbors and landowners?

How receptive are the local neighbors and landowners to a cleanup effort? These may well be the people who have been dumping in the very spots you have targeted for cleanup. Public education may be needed. Remember to include these individuals in your planning process as much as possible.

- What type of garbage is in the dump?

Try to assess the type of waste in the targeted dumps. Different wastes may have varying disposal or processing needs. For example, refrigerators must have the freon removed prior to disposal or recycling.

At this initial planning stage, determine objectives and time frames. Do you just want to cleanup one small neighborhood dump or are you willing to tackle several sites and include roadside litter? As a local official, are you considering a countywide effort? Whether you are going small or large, remember you are establishing a system that can be refined and used again in the future. Keep notes for future contacts and references.

PLANNING IS IMPORTANT

Now that the scope of your project has been determined, it is time to begin organizing activities. The following are the next steps in planning a successful cleanup.

- Organize planning groups

Enlist the help of individuals who will be directly affected by the cleanup effort. Create a planning group with representatives from various groups. Those to consider include the county solid waste coordinator, local officials, school groups, local residents, representatives from community groups, or any motivated individual. Plan a trash tour to familiarize those planning the event with the extent of the problem. Invite a local newspaper and photographer to document the problem prior to the cleanup. Appoint a main contact person.

- Set a date

It is essential to give yourself plenty of organizational time to assure all planning objectives can be met (i.e., volunteer recruitment, equipment availability, proper notice and publicity) **Also plan your clean-up either in the spring or fall when foliage and insects are at a minimum.** Foliage can hinder waste estimates and hide dangers to volunteers. Volunteers will need to wear long sleeves and long pants. Protective clothing will be more comfortable in cooler weather.

- Arrange for trash disposal and collection

Proper solid waste management is the ultimate message to share with the community in a successful cleanup. Therefore, contact with waste professionals is a must. Inform your county judge executive or local solid waste coordinator your project and solicit their assistance. County collection equipment also may be available for your project. Contact your local landfill to arrange for disposal. Landfills commonly assist with cleanups as a community service, which enhances public relation efforts. Become familiar with the open dump section of the Area Solid Waste Management Plan.

- Start Networking

To assure adequate participation in your event, it is important to get as much public involvement as possible. The following is a list of potential contacts to consider for assistance.

County Judge/Executive (listing in Appendix page 24)

County Solid Waste Coordinator (listing in Appendix page 39)

Environmental Groups

Audubon and Sierra Clubs

4-H Clubs

Homemakers Clubs

County Extension Agents

Solid Waste Advisory Committee (members listed in Solid Waste Management Plans)

Elementary / Middle Schools / PTA

High School Science or Environmental Clubs

Churches

Local Stores

Neighbors and property owners near the illegal open dumps

Ruritan Clubs, Lions Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs

Transportation Cabinet

Adopt-a-Highway Participants (State Contact: Robin Chaney
502/564-4890)

Abandoned Vehicle Program (State Contact: Bill Wilson
502/564-6716)

Kentucky Water Watch Program (State Contact: Ken Cooke
502/ 564-3410)

Local Colleges

Boy/Girl Scouts

Canoe Clubs

Fishing Clubs

Keep America Beautiful See Appendix for Clean
Community Coordinators page 38, (State Contact: Joy Morgan
502/564-6717)

Local Ham and CB Radio Clubs

- Hold Preliminary Organization Meeting

A preliminary meeting is essential to establish what needs to be done and who is going to do it. Use a checklist of activities and record who will be responsible for accomplishing each one. Example checklist items include:

- * Create and distribute flier to publicize event
- * Contact local police for traffic control on event day and emergency services for volunteer safety
- * Contact landowners or neighbors close to the sites
- * Secure access from private land owners and investigate site accessibility
- * Prepare a map of dump areas for volunteers and organizers
- * Send letters to networking groups - follow-up with phone calls whenever possible
- * Coordinate volunteers and recruitment
- * Establish site captains for actual cleanup day. These captains will have many responsibilities before and after the cleanup. Make sure they understand this and are willing and able to devote the time required.
- * Set rain date
- * Contact recycling facilities for handling collected recyclables
- * Coordinate post-cleanup event (i.e. picnic) cleanup to reward the participants
- * Contact local businesses for financial assistance
- * Contact landfills for waste disposal

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TYPES

There are certain waste types that need special consideration when planning for disposal.

- **Whole tires**

Whole tires are banned from disposal in landfills. Ask the local landfill or county judge executive how to properly dispose of tires in your area. Include this information in your public information effort.

- **Bulky items**

Bulky items such as refrigerators or freezers must have a certificate stating that all the freon has been properly removed from the appliance prior to recycling or disposal. Again, contact your local landfill or county judge executive about proper disposition of these items. Lona Brewer with the Division for Air Quality also can help. She can be reached at (502)564-3382.

- Recyclables

Recyclables are often collected at cleanup events. It is important to contact the recycling center in your area to know what items are acceptable. Often, recyclables from open dump cleanups are too muddy or otherwise unacceptable. Find out the condition of the items the facility will accept to avoid collecting or separating inappropriate items.

- Lead acid batteries

Lead acid batteries pose a potential threat to human health and the environment. The two main components of lead acid batteries are highly corrosive sulfuric acid and lead. To properly dispose of these batteries, deliver them to a retailer or wholesaler of new lead acid batteries, a permitted secondary lead smelter, or a collection or recycling center that will deliver the lead acid batteries to a smelter or recycling facility.

- Unidentifiable wastes

Some wastes can potentially cause danger to the health and safety of everyone. Do not expose yourself or any volunteer to such hazards. If drums or anything questionable are discovered, call the regional office of the Division of Waste Management located in your area. A listing of these offices is included in Appendix page . Avoid dangerous situations, leave them for the professionals who have the training and equipment to determine appropriate action.

VOLUNTEER ISSUES

- Health and safety

- * Cleaning up open dumps and litter is exhausting work. Expect people to get tired. It is essential to have refreshments (food as well as beverages) available throughout the course of the event. Sponsors such as homemakers clubs, church groups, and local restaurants may volunteer to serve and/or provide refreshments.

- * Reduce fatigue by providing wherever possible transportation for volunteers and their equipment to and from the cleanup sites.

- * Contact your local fire department or rescue squad to arrange for an ambulance to be on site during your event. Accidents occur and the appropriate precautions will minimize unanticipated emergencies. Site captains should have access to first aid kits.

- * Allow volunteers to work as close to home as possible.

- * In case of an accident, emergency contacts will be invaluable. Make sure registration forms have emergency contacts and phone numbers. A registration form should be completed by each volunteer so that organizers will know who is participating in the cleanup event.

- * Ensure that children are properly supervised.

- * Make sure volunteers know to bring gloves, sturdy shoes or boots, hats, sunscreen, insect repellent, drinking water, and to wear protective clothing. Have extra gloves available for volunteers who forget to bring them to the cleanup.**
- * Recruit local police or Fire Marshal to give a safety presentation to volunteers prior to dispatching the participants to their respective sites. Emphasize that volunteers should not lift anything too heavy.**
- * Include safety information in promotional brochures.**
- * Remind volunteers not to approach 55 gallon drums since they may contain toxic chemicals.**
- * Do not let volunteers work alone.**
- * Alert volunteers that they could potentially be exposed to many hazards such as broken glass, rusted metals, insects, startled wildlife and poison ivy to name a few.**
- * Secure orange vests for workers picking up litter along roadsides.**

- Liability

The definition of liable is to be legally obligated or responsible. In today's environment of law suits and legal battles, one can never be too careful. Include waivers stating that the organizing committee is not responsible for any accidents or injuries occurring at the event and that anyone participating is doing so at their own risk (see Appendix page 31). Consider finding a sponsor for the event that may have some sort of liability insurance. See if any of your volunteers are attorneys and solicit their help. See if the local county attorney is willing to guide you in this effort.

- Sponsors and contributors

Sponsors can help secure cooperation from businesses and industries in your community. Decide what is needed and ask them for donations. Contributions can include paid publicity, trash bags, refreshments for volunteers, heavy equipment, and trucks.

Encourage competition by getting several sponsors, and have each one "adopt a spot". Company employees might volunteer to enter friendly competition.

Ensure that sponsors and contributors get adequate credit or publicity.

PUBLICITY

- Solicit newspaper, radio, and television involvement

Your local media can be the best resource for getting the word out about the event. Work with them on possible feature stories.

Announce such things as dates, sponsors, need for volunteers, contact person, location of targeted dump sites, how to report other dump sites in the area, what volunteers should wear or bring, and where and when to report.

- Brochures

Brochures also are essential for advertising an event. A sample brochure is included in Appendix page 48. Brochures may be used for posters as well as mailings. Consider using other existing publications such as bulletins or newsletters of various organizations to publicize the event.

LOCAL OFFICIALS

It is very important to contact the appropriate officials when organizing a cleanup. They have the resources to help plan such an event. Here are just a few of the services that may be available in your area.

- County judges/executive can access prisoners from the local correctional facility and equipment from the road department.
- Local resources may already be available for a cleanup if the illegal dump has been identified in the county solid waste management plan.

- Local fire and emergency services departments can help with traffic control and safety issues.
- Work release accident insurance is available through the Department of Social Services and is used by many counties to cover inmates on volunteer work release. This insurance may also be available to individual volunteers if named specifically. There is a minimal fee. Contact your county judge or the Department of Social Services directly at 502/564-6750 and ask for Cliff Jennings.

JUST PRIOR TO EVENT

All these months of planning are about to pay off. Just prior to the event, the organizer should recontact (preferably by phone) all the major players make certain all assignments are complete.

- Touch base with county officials, landfill, recycling facility, site captains, rescue squad, major volunteer groups, local police and fire departments.
- Make sure refreshments will be provided.
- Prepare registration area.
- Get newspaper to feature event and make final announcement.
- Prepare materials such as signs and maps.
- Assemble registration materials such as registration forms, name tags, safety vests, extra tools, and pencils.
- Visit cleanup sites and verify original volume estimates.
- Ensure site captains have seen their cleanup areas and know how to organize volunteers to work the areas.

- Gather materials such as signs, maps, registration sheets, colored T-shirts for organizers, trash bags, gloves, release forms for minors, first aid kits, and extra rakes and shovels.
- Organize transportation of workers.
- Assure restroom facilities are available for volunteers.
- Assure organizers have communication capability on day of event.
- Remember that communication on the actual day of the cleanup is essential. Contact ham and C B radio clubs in your area. Communication capability will help your operation run more smoothly, particularly if an accident occurs.

EVENT DAY

The big day has finally come! With all the planning done prior to the event, this day should run smoothly.

- Get an early start. Arrive at the registration area early enough to accommodate the initial activity and make sure registration is set up.
- Set up directional signs
- Make sure you have all necessary phone numbers in case a last minute phone contact must be made
- As participants arrive, require each to register and provide emergency information.
- Once everyone has assembled, explain how the cleanup will be conducted. Introduce site captains, organizers, emergency personnel, and public officials.
- Familiarize everyone with emergency and first aid services, restroom facilities, communication capabilities, disposal and recycling efforts, transportation, available material (i.e., trash bags, tools, gloves), safety, and available refreshments.
- After the groups have been established and dispersed with site captains, spot check each group throughout the day for any needs they may have such as more trash bags, or refreshments.
- Have the registration area staffed all day as a point of contact for workers and to direct late comers.

FOLLOW-UP

- **Publicize your accomplishments.**
- **Compare before and after pictures.**
- **Send thank-you letters to sponsors, volunteers, government officials, the landfill operator, the recycling facility managers and any other participating business or organization. Be sure to recognize everyone in the community that made the success possible.**
- **Collect weight data from the landfill.**
- **Reward volunteers! There are many ways to reward volunteers. Provide t-shirts, have a post event party, provide certificates of appreciation, or give away prizes. Ultimately the benefit is a clean environment and establishing good community relations.**
- **Evaluate what was accomplished, what worked, what didn't work, and what can be improved upon for future cleanup events.**

APPENDIX

1. CLEANUP CHECKLIST
2. LIST OF COUNTY JUDGES
3. REGISTRATION FORM
4. STATUTES/REGULATIONS ON OPEN DUMP CLEAN UP
5. CLEAN COMMUNITY COORDINATORS
6. LIST OF SOLID WASTE COORDINATORS
7. FACT SHEETS ON WASTE TIRES AND LEAD ACID BATTERIES
8. SAMPLE PUBLIC NOTICE FOR CLEAN UP
9. SAMPLE CERTIFICATE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE
10. LIST OF DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FIELD OFFICES

**ILLEGAL DUMP CLEANUP
CHECKLIST**

TASK	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DATES	
		BEGUN	FINISHED
FOUR TO SIX MONTH LEAD TIME			
Locate Trash Sites			
Identify Target Sites			
Determine Number of Volunteers Needed			
Determine Garbage Volume			
Determine Equipment Needs			
Determine Local Cooperation			
Determine Garbage Type			
Select Registration Site			
Organize Planning Groups			
Set A Date			
Contact County Judge In Your Area			
Arrange For Trash Collection			
Arrange For Trash Disposal			
Start Networking			
Hold Preliminary Organization Meeting			

TASK	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DATES	
		BEGUN	FINISHED
THREE MONTHS LEAD TIME			
Contact Media			
Create Brochures			
Begin To Distribute Brochures			
Develop Checklist			
Contact Local Police			
Contact Emergency Services			
Contact Local Landowners			
Hold Organizational Meeting			
Prepare Maps of Cleanup Sites			
Send Out Recruiting Letters			
Contact Potential Sponsors			
Establish Site Captains			
Set Rain Date			
Contact Recycling Facility			
Plan Post Event Entertainment			
Make A Budget			
Plan Food And Drink for Refreshments			
Solicit Donations			
Order Trash Bags			

TASK	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DATES	
		BEGUN	FINISHED
THREE MONTHS LEAD TIME CONT'D.			
Draft Registration Materials			
Contact Photographer For Documenting Sites			
FINAL WEEKS			
Contact Local Official (Phone)			
Contact Landfill Operators			
Contact Recycling Facility Manager			
Check Refreshment Status			
Contact Site Captains			
Contact Rescue Squad			
Contact Police/Traffic Control			
Contact Major Volunteer Groups			
Contact Newspaper, Radio, Television			
Prepare Registration Area			
Assemble Registration Materials			
Prepare Materials Such As Signs And Maps			
Visit Cleanup Sites To Verify Volume			

TASK	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DATES	
		BEGUN	FINISHED
FINAL WEEKS CONT'D.			
Organize Transportation of Workers			
Contact Equipment Providers			
Contact Anyone Responsible For Providing Anything			
Assure Communication Capability			
EVENT DAY			
Get An Early Start			
Set Up Directional Sign			
Assure Each Participant Gets Registered			
Present Speakers on Safety, Organization, etc.			
Spot Check Workers Throughout The Day			
Staff Registration Area All Day			
FOLLOW-UP			
Publicize Your Accomplishments			
Compare Before And After Pictures			
Send Thank You Letters			
Collect Weight Data From Landfill			
Reward Volunteers			
Evaluate Clean Up Effort			

ELKHORN CREEK CLEAN UP

[illegible]

We, the above signed, agree to face the hazards of the stream at our own risk and relieve the Elkhorn Land and Historic Trust Inc., its officers and volunteers from liability for our actions.

Waste -- Generalities

GENERAL PROVISIONS

224.40-100 Disposal at other than permitted site or facility prohibited -- Open dump prohibited -- Exception -- Compliance with regulations required -- Damages for noncompliance.

(1) No person shall transport to or dispose of waste at any site or facility other than a site or facility for which a permit for waste disposal has been issued by the cabinet. Upon request, any transporter of waste shall receive from the cabinet a current list of permitted waste disposal sites or facilities and shall be subsequently notified of any new permits or changes in the status of permits for waste disposal sites and facilities in the Commonwealth.

(2) The use of open dumps is prohibited except in the case of an open dump which is under a timetable or schedule for compliance approved by the cabinet. The cabinet may enjoin the operation of any open dump which does not have a timetable or schedule of compliance approved by the cabinet.

(3) The cabinet may require any person who violates this section or KRS 224.40-305 to take appropriate response actions to close and reclaim or upgrade open dumps to comply with applicable administrative regulations adopted by the cabinet. If a demand for response action is not implemented within a time period specified in a demand or timetable or schedule for compliance issued or approved by the cabinet, the cabinet may enjoin the operation of the open dump and restore the site.

(4) Except as provided in KRS 224.43-020, the cabinet may assess any person who violates this section by failing to take appropriate actions to close and reclaim or upgrade open dumps, damages in an amount equal to the cost of closure as estimated by the cabinet. The money collected shall be placed in the agency account established under KRS 224.40-650(4) to be used for the site closure and restoration. Any money remaining after site closure and restoration from the amount assessed shall be returned to the person against whom any assessment was made.

224.43-020 Persons against whom provisions relating to improper disposal shall not be enforced.

The cabinet shall not enforce any provision of this chapter relating to improper disposal of solid waste against an owner, occupant, or person having control or management of any land if the owner, occupant, or person is not the generator of the solid waste or is not disposing or knowingly allowing the disposal of solid waste and has made reasonable efforts to prevent the disposal of solid waste by other persons onto the property.

Penalties

224.99-010 Penalties

(1) Any person who violates KRS 224.10-110(2) or (3), KRS 224.70-110, 224.73-120, 224.20-110, 224.46-580, 224.01-400, or who fails to perform any duties imposed by these sections, or who violates any determination, permit, administrative regulation, or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant thereto shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each day during which a violation continues, and in addition, may be concurrently enjoined from any further violations as hereinafter provided in this section and KRS 224.99-020.

(2) Any person who violates subsections (4) or (5) of KRS 224.10-110, or KRS 224.40-100, 224.40-305, or any provision of this chapter relating to noise, or who fails to perform any determination, permit, administrative regulation, or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant thereto shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) for said violation and an additional civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day during which such violation continues and in addition, may concurrently enjoined from any further violations as hereinafter provided in this section and KRS 224.99-020.

(3)(a) Any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this chapter relating to noise or any determination or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant to those sections which have become final shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Each day upon which the violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

(b) For offenses by motor vehicles, a person shall be guilty of a violation.

(4) Any person who knowingly violates KRS 224.70-110, 224.73-120, 224.40-100, 224.20-110, 224.40-305, or KRS 224.10-110(2) or (3), or any determination, permit, administrative regulation, or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant to those sections which have become final, or who knowingly provides false information in any document filed or required to be maintained under this chapter, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any

monitoring device or method, or who tampers with a water supply, water purification plant, or water distribution system so as to knowingly endanger human life, shall be guilty of a Class D felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one (1) year and not more than five (5) years, or by both fine and imprisonment, for each separate violation. Each day upon which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

224.43-310 Cabinet designated solid waste official planning and management agency -- Statewide solid waste reduction and management plan -- Annual reports -- Solid Waste Reduction and Management Plan Advisory committee.

(1) The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is hereby designated as the official planning and management agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the field of solid waste. The cabinet shall have primary responsibility for coordinating the solid waste planning and management activities of waste management districts, counties, cities, area development districts, and any combination thereof and for the approval of solid waste management facilities. In doing so it shall be the goal of the cabinet to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in municipal solid waste disposal facilities within the Commonwealth and to encourage regional management of solid waste.

LITTERING

512.070. Criminal littering. - (1) A person is guilty of criminal littering when he:

(a) Drops or permits to drop on a highway any destructive or injurious material and does not immediately remove it; or

(b) Knowingly places or throws litter on any public or private property or in any public or private water without permission; or

(c) Negligently places or throws glass or other dangerous pointed or edged substances on or adjacent to water to which the public has access for swimming or wading or on or within fifty feet of a public highway; or

(d) Discharges sewage, minerals, oil products or litter into any public waters or lakes within the state.

(2) Criminal littering is a Class A misdemeanor. (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 111; 1982, ch. 145, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.)

433.753. Criminal littering on public highway -- Rewards for information. -

(1) When any paper, waste material, litter or other refuse is thrown or dropped from a motor vehicle, the operator thereof shall be deemed prima facie to be guilty of criminal littering.

433.757. Littering public waters - Reward for information. - (1) When any litter, as defined in KRS 512.010 is thrown or dropped from a motorboat or vessel as defined in KRS 235.010, the operator thereof shall be deemed prima facie to have violated KRS 512.070.

(2) It shall be the duty of law enforcement officers of the division of water enforcement as provided in KRS 235.010 and fish and wildlife conservation officers as provided in KRS chapter 150 and all other law enforcement and peace officers of the commonwealth and its political subdivisions to enforce the provisions of KRS 512.070.

(3) Any city or county may offer and pay rewards for the giving of information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person, firm or corporation for a violation of KRS 512.070. (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 23, § 78; 1972, ch. 273, § 7; 1974, ch. 292, § 25; 1974, ch. 406, § 323.)



Facts about Lead Acid Batteries

Department for Environmental Protection/Division of Waste Management

Issue

Lead acid batteries pose a potential threat to human health and the environment. The two main components of lead acid batteries are highly corrosive sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) and lead which has been linked to central nervous system damage in humans and animals. KRS 224.5-410 thru 224.5-413 detail specific procedures for the lawful disposal of lead acid batteries.

What is Illegal Disposal?

Illegal or improper disposal of lead acid batteries includes:

- placing in garbage to be collected,
- taking lead acid batteries to a landfill, and
- incinerating.

What is the Proper Procedure for Disposal?

To properly dispose of lead acid batteries, deliver them to a:

- retailer of new lead acid batteries,
- wholesaler of new lead acid batteries,
- permitted secondary lead smelter,
- facility that recycles the batteries by extracting the lead and chemical components, and
- collection center that will deliver the lead acid batteries to a smelter or recycling facility.

Required Action by Retailer

Retail sellers of new lead acid batteries must:

- accept one used lead acid battery for each new battery sold, and
- post a notice at the point of retail sale stating they are required to accept used lead acid batteries.

Required Action by Wholesaler

Wholesalers of new lead acid batteries must:

- accept used lead acid batteries of the same type and quantity from retailers, and
- remove used lead acid batteries from the retailer's business within 90 days of notification by the retailer that used batteries are to be picked up.

Information and Assistance:

Charles Peters
Resource Conservation Section
Division of Waste Management
14 Reilly Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502)564-6716

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Facts about Waste Tires

Department for Environmental Protection/Division of Waste Management

Issue

Nearly 4 million used tires are generated each year in the Commonwealth. Estimates are that only 10 percent of these used tires are retreaded or sold as spares.

Without proper management, used tires can become a breeding ground for disease-carrying insects. At least two types of disease-carrying mosquitos posing a potential threat to human and animal health, especially horses have been identified by University of Kentucky entomologists at waste tire dumps throughout the state. Both species readily breed in water entrapped in the stored tires, reproduce rapidly and are aggressive daytime biters.

If fire should break out in a dump, the tires burn uncontrollably, threatening human health and the environment.

As of January 16, 1991, all tire retailers are required to pay a \$1 fee on all new tires sold to customers unless they have an exemption from the Division of Waste Management. An exemption is granted if the retailer can show that the used tire is being properly disposed. Despite the exemption, retailers may impose additional fees or increase the price of tires to offset costs for processing tires for disposal.

Required Action by Retailers

Tire retailers must:

1. Pay a \$1 fee on all new tires sold unless the retailer has received a fee exemption from the Division of Waste Management.
2. Provide for the proper disposal of used (waste) tires in a permitted sanitary landfill or, preferably, the processing of the tires for other end uses.

Note: Landfills cannot take whole tires. Retailers/processors must either shred or cut tires or must contract to have someone process the waste tires before disposal.

3. Compliance with current laws requires the following actions:
 - a. If the retailer/processor is stockpiling more than 100 tires but less than 500 tires, the retailer/processor must:
 1. Provide access for fire-fighting equipment.
 2. Prevent the entrapment of water.
 - b. When stockpiles greater than 500 tires are stored, the retailer must in addition to 1 and 2 above arrange the tires in groupings of no more than 500 with access for fire equipment between the groupings.

Information and Assistance

Tire fees (billing/collecting):

John Culbertson
Kentucky Revenue Cabinet
Health Care Provider Tax
Station 59
Frankfort, KY 40620
(502)564-6823

Permits, fee exemption, tire shredding/cutting/processing:

Debra Morgan
Division of Waste Management
Solid Waste Branch
14 Reilly Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502)564-6716

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